KENTUCKEGAZET

E PRINTER OF THE KENTUC KE GAZETTE TO THE PUBLIC.

FTIR having expended much in A procuring the materials and conveying them from Philadelphia, I have ventured to open a Printing Office in the Town of Lexington in the Diffrict of Kentucke. Notwithstanding these expences and that of procuring farther supplies of paper for my buliness, and of supporting nece lary hands, I shall content myself at pre ent with the prospect of small gains. I confider this country as being yet in an infant state, harrasted by the most savage enemies, having no profitable trade and being drained of money by its prefent intercourse with the Eastern parts of America. However the exertions made by a great number of Gentlemen in tavour of the press convinces me that a Spirit prevails among my countrymen superior to their present circumstances. Iam satisfied that every possible encouragement will be given to my present undertaking.

It is impossible to recount all the advantages that the public will recieve f om the publication of a GAZETTE in this Diffriet. First, it will give a quick and general information concerning the intentions and behaviour of our neighbouring enemies and put us upon our guard against their future violence. Secondly, it will communicate a timely info m tion of the proceedings of our Legislature, and prevent us from undergoing various evils by being unacquainted with the laws of our countr , some of which have been in force sometime before they reached the district. Thirdly, it will call our attention to the transactions of Congress, and shew us the policy which predominates in our giest American Confederacy. It will teach us when we are to prepare for foreign wars; when we are to admire the fuccessful Hero, the gene ous Patriot, and the wife Statesman; or to treat with abhorence the betrayor of his Country.

Fourthly, it will carry our attentionto ancient world, and gratify our curioi. y with respect to distant nations who flourish in the arts of arms or peace. It

will lay open all the Republic of letters to our view and furnish us with all necesfary instructions to avoid the danger or fecure the bleffings which may wait on afford us an easy method of understandl ing one another and coming to a better agreement in the execution of every defign which may be necessary for the commongood. It will bring the latent sparks of Genius to light, and give the world a respectable opinion of the people who have come so many leagues to cultivate a defented land. When others fee what we have done and what we are still able to do; they will come and strengthen our hands and be pleased to partake of our future bleffings.

Indeed it was upon a promite of patronage from the Convention in 1785. that induced me first to attempt what I have now accomplished. I therefore rest fatisfied, that all my Countrymen will be fensible of my claim to their notice as the first adventurer in abusiness which has been chiefly instrumentalin bringing mankind from a state of blindness and slavery to their present advancement in knowledge and freedom.

JOHN BRADFORD.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE Kentucke GAZETTE

SI expect your paper will be employed at first in discussing political subjects, and as I suppose that of a separation from the state of Virginia to be the vigour? most interesting at prient; I hope our politicisns will be pleaf- evils we fuffer for want of a new ed through your press to give us their fentiments on both fides of the question; and I hope they will write, and we shall read, with are against a separation that coolness and impartiality, at heart; and that in the end we shall we get paid for doing it?

may the upon that poncy which will best secure life liberty and property to us and our poste-

As the most of us are farmers and unskilled in policy (altho' we are anxious to do for the best) we are able to give but a random guess at the propriety of a separation--we can see difficulties on both fides, and would wish to avoid the worst .

I beg leave therefore to propole a few querries to the Gentlemen on both fides of the question; and will begin with afking those who think a feparation necessary

1st. By what probable means can a new State Support Government, defend itself from the savages, and pay its quota of the foederal and state debt, without a free trade of the river Missisppi?

Secondly. What probable prospects can a new State have of obtaining a trade down the Missifippi; and what prfits can we derive from such a trade?

Thirdly. will not a separation lessen our importance in the opinion of the favages, and caufe them to fall on us with greater

Fourthly. What are the great government; and how could a new state remedy those evils?

And I would ask those who

First. How shall we defend which becomes men who have ourselves against the savages unthe real interest of this Country der the preient laws; and how

Secondly. How can we pay the tixes now laid on land, tithes, hories, cattle, alienations, process

Thirdly. How can we take any fleps towards premoting and regulating a profitable trade down and up the rivers? and will the Allembly regulate such made 10 our advantag? Fourth, Is it not our true in rest to become a manufacturing people now in our infancy; and what power have we to encourage Arts and Manufactures, and ditcourage luxury, without a new government?

Fifthly. How can we encourage learning and science in our prefent fituation; and will not the next generation fuffer greatly for want of it.

Sixthly. Would not a government within the diffrict have a tendency to correct the practices of the disorderly and licentious: and restrain the abuses of power practifed of late by some of those

in Authority? Answers to the above queries will oblige and perhaps instruct many ignorant citizens as well as

A FARMER.

The heads of the treaty peace between the states of America and the emperor of Morocco, continued from our last.

The prisoners of an American Thip arriving at any harbour belonging to his Imperial majesty, cannot be given up to any power whatever. American vessels faluting towns belonging to his Imperial majesty, to have the salute returned by the same number of guns. American merchants settleing in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial majefey, to enjoy the same privileges

and advantages as other nations, belonging to his Imperial majefty. and can trade from one to an- and confidered as other confuls. other, etc. They are to erjoy. Incase of dilagreement between the same liberty to trade as o- the two contracting parties; ther nations, to remove their el- the peace is to remain until the goods are landed, they are to be examined, that the ufual duties may be imposed; but in case of fraud, or contraband goods the person committing the fraudonly to be punished, without a confication of the flip. Masters of thips not obliged to carry their goods from one port to another, without their will, notwirftanding the price offered and agreed upon.

be subject to the judgment of their own conful only. If he require assistance from the governor of the place, it is to be grant-

If he cannot determine the case, the criminal is to be fent to America; an American injuring or affaulting a lubject belonging to his Imperiel majesty, may be imprisoned by the governor, who, is to fit in judgment upon him, but in presence of the conful who is allowed to plead his caufe. If the prisoner makes his escape, the conful is not answerable. an American subject dies in his Imperial majetty's dominions, his effects are to be fent to the conful, or to the trading company, to be furrendered to the heirs claiming the same. The American consul is to relide in one of the ports

fects from one ship to another, the matter is determined: if a without being detained for qua- war is refolved on, arms are not rantine, and to be allowed in- to be taken up before nine terpreters. In case of a war be- months after the determination, tween the two rations, they are in order to give the subjects of to exchange their pritoners man both nations time to depart quifor man. American merchants etly with their effects. It his Imnot to be obliged to purchate perial majesty thinks proper to merclandife contrary to their grant any new privileges to opleasure, nor to be mol fled in ther nations, the same are to be the disposal of their goods. When extended to the americans. The peace between the two nations to last fifty years from the twentyfourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eigty fix.

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At Danville in the house belonging to the Company, on monday Sept. 17 being the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention will commence Americans guilty of crimes, to THE SALE FOR CASH BY PUBLIC

A Valuable affortment of mer-chandite, the flock in trade remaining on hand, of Semple, Wynkocp and Co. and will be continued daily until the whole are disposed of, the particulars of which are too numerous to describe; let it suffice to say, there is agreat variety and the quality equal to any ever brought to this country.

The copartnership being now diffolved, all pertons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having demands to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber, who is authorised to transact the business.

BAKER EWING. Denville August 6. 1787.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF Kentucke.

ERMIT, a fellow citizen, a friend and well wihe, to beipeak your attention to the important and inte eling fub ed of a lepa ation of this diffrict from the state of Vagin a. To remand you of your present fituation, and wan you of. the large which at this time threatens you, he ho es will ne ther be deemed uniece lary nor dilagrebile, fince upon a right not ont of the e things, your futhe happine's, or milery as a people ul-

t m ce y de, e ids.

When the live; and property of a penple are at state, as yours now are, they cannothave their eyes too much opened nor their reelings too much awake iel; Beca fe it is nece fary to fee where the dange hes, in order to guard against it: belie e me it does not ploceed more from a fo e an than a domedic cause :nor is it the leading characters among you, as some would inflaute: over the e you will have the controuling powe, friong as you retain your virtie and love of I berty- Ic's not the hoff'e tribe: of in lias, tho dange ous; the e you are able to repel and to conpier, if you were permitted to use the means in your hands: it is not there things I fay, but the pre'en postu e of your affairs, which you have the greatest reason to dread.

Naturally detatche I from the body of the state; Con't tutionally circumscribe ! in your firifd ction, and limitted in your power, you cannot enact Laws for your own peace and faf ty; are unavoidably subject to some, which are contrary to to those greatends, and incapable of exe uting others more adapted to your fituation, thus circ imftance lapplication hath been ma le to Virginia for an act of feparation, she hath-granted it on terms which have been acknowle ige I, just and se donable. In this fituation hiay, Liberty and in lependance offe el you on the one han I, on the other fee hefitation, opposition, and even a relatal of that offer by m ny. Than this, what can be more alarm ng? Are you fat siel with your present fituation or do you not feel the necessity of a change of measures! if you do, suppress that penicious spirit of indolence and pufilanimity, which forbids your doing to day, what you ought; left you fhould be called upon tomorrow, to discharge some other du-

Is it not apparent, that if you do not take there as of Government into your bands, that they will be placed in those

to this? Can you suppose that your lives and properties, that are your desreft rights and libert'es will be more secure in their hands, than in your own ! no. It would be infulting to your understandings, to conceive such an opinion. And yet, one or the other of t' e'e, must take place. Your fituation is drawn to a cr.fis, and your necessit es will demand it.

You rethaps are foothed with a belief that the legislature of Virginia will do everything for you; that you need only ik, and obtain. But how de'ufive this expediation! Liberal, and benevolent as Virginia may be; however, I fav, fhe may be disposed to hear your complaints, and rediefs your grevances it is not in her power. She hath not faith to remove mountains! She cannot iender a barien wilderne's habitable! She cannot lessen the distance between Darville and Richmond; nor can the charge the local fituation of countries, which the hand of nature hath differently disposed, and marked with opposie characters: in fuch a manner as to render the Laws and cuflems of one, extre m'y improper for the other: then, if the cannot remove the cause, how can fle prevent the

And is it not true, that as a part of Virginia you inhabit a Diffrict five hundred miles from the feat of Government; an intervening Wilderness of several hundied m'es extent; infeffed by hoffi'e barbarians, and passible only at particucular featons of the year? By the'e means rendering difficult and precarious the most important right of freemen, I mean, adequate representation. Are not there facts, and do they not prepiec'wie the possibility of a permanent conrection on Republican principals. I th nktheflightest attentionto these things must produce the clearest conviction: if it should not; trace for a mement, the most obvious consequences, which inev tably flow from this disposit on of things, as their only fource; and not f om any thing that Virginia hath done,

or omitted to do.

ift. It defireys the peffibility of a timely application to the supreme executive for aid; in cases of emergency.

2d. It suspends the ope ation of the benign influence of mercy, by subjecting condemned persons who may be deemed worthy of pardon, to ted ous and languishing imprisonment.

3d. It renders the execution of the

of others for you. And can yno submit Laws feeble, de ays Justice, and relaxes the iprings of Government.

4. h. It fub eds to you pena ties wifing from ignorance of the Laws; m ny of which expire before they reach this diffrict.

5th. It lays you liable to fuits in the high court of appeals by which means the unfortunate poor, and men of mediccrity are compleatly in the power of the oppulent.

6th. And from the want of Law, in some cases oblines you to si bmit to arbitrary rules, prescribed by the caprice of a few: thus establishing danger us precedents of Tyranny and oppression.

But above all,

7th. It sub eets you to the incursions of a favage enemy, who after murdering your friends, and destroying your property, flly out of the limits of the Diffrict, and are proteded by the law. Yes, my Countrymen, the Laws forbid your taking any offectual measures against them. They forbid your marching an expedition into their Country. Confidering their mode of warfare, what is this in fact, but to bid you fit fill, and receive the froke of the Tommahawk. Could a separation, do you think, place you in a worse situation? Surely it could not. On the contrary, that it would put you in a better, can fcarcely remain a doubt.

Yet, notwithstanding the'e are facts, there are some who do not think a separation advisable, and wish to haveit put off till a later period than the present Law will allow: Thinking that whenever it should be asked, it will be granted. But what affurance have they of this? Reflect, that most things are subject to change; Revolutions may happen in the state or continent. With the change of circumstances, mens opinions alter. Virginia may confider this Diffrict as a necessary appendage to her strength, or to her Crown. You inhabit a most fertile soil; and a country that must become populous. In your hands, the'e circumflances may be improved into the certain means of happiness; in the hands of Virginia, they may be converted into a fource of revenue, and a nurfery of foldiers for her own agrandisement.

Experience teaches that interest governs all. And are you the only reople who are regardless of their own?

But you are afraid of a leperation, you dread the argmentation of Taxes, or the dimination of your Religious ar-

Civil Liberties. That you must pay Taxes in either alternative feems now pietty well out of dispute; with this difference however, that if you separate, you will pay a Tax that will be again circulated in the District. If you do no, you must pay it to Virgin a, from whence it will not return. It is faid, Virginia draws annually from the District, a sum sufficient to defray the expences of Government, and for which we get no credit. But if this fum should not be sufficient; a wife & siee peor le will never murm it at paying a mode ate Tax. especially when they do it as a confideration for their Laws and Liberties. A wife and virtuous people will never want refources; especially, in a Country fo productive as this. Industry, mode ration, temperance, and frugality, areinexhaustable store-houses of wealth: the e are in the power of every man.

As to your other fears, I think they are perfectly groundless. Have not all? Religious, and Civil liberties, equally dear. Aand whoever attempts to violate those of others will he not endanger his own? Befides where is the man who has the mallest pretention to your confidence, that would not blush at the idea of being suffested, much more would he be ashamed to engage in any

fuch defign.

Moreover you will then have your Representatives and officers of Government under your inspection; This will keep them in their duty, and subject them to punishment should they exceed its bounds. To punish wicked and wil ful officers; is an important right which every free people posse les; but which is useles to you, because you cannot exercile it.

And now to conclude with one obfervation; whatever your confidence in the benevolent disposition of Virginia may suggest, should be an argument to induce you to wish for a eparation on peaceable and amicable terms, which is now in your power, but should you let the present opportunity flip, it never may again. As a fifte state her profperity will be for ever dear: as an imperious parent or ftep-dame, the may be ome extreamly disagreeable. Do not the clore trille with her offers, and vo! - own happine's. But taking kind

Fortune by the outfiretched hand, per- there is every reason to believe authentick mit her to conduct to Liberty and Succels; Lest she withdrawit with indignation, deride your after prayers, and baffle all your future hores.

And may the supreme disposer of all events, incline you to think and act for your own good, and the publice wellfare, is the most fervent wish of

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LEXINGTON, August 16. A few days ago Col. Benjamin Logan received an express from Col. James Robinfon, commanding officer of the fettlements on Cumber and, (N Carolina) containing the following inteligence.

That he was informed by ex refs from the chief of the Chickajaw nation and also by some Indians who he descaped from that country; that the Cree', Checamaga, and some other Tribes of Indians, had in a Grand Council held at Mohile declared War agrinst the settlements on Cumberland River; and were to invade that country in the course of the present month, with all the force they could raise. That in consequence of this determination M Gilvery, Superintendant of the Creek nation, had lent a party of Creeks to the Chicka-Saw nation with orders to kil. Mr. Turnbull, Capt. Davenport, and every other white man they could find in that country. Turnbull having information by an Indian of their design, made his escape but Davenport and four men were killed in the Chickefaw town, and the whole fettlement at the Chickesaw Bluff were cut off, except three. The Chickajaws, (the' mortal enemies to the Creeks) were unable to protect these people from their cruelty. being destitute of ammunition, but assures -Col. Robinson, that as soon as they receive a supply from Cumberland or Kentneke, they will declare open War against that nation. Col. Robinson wrote in the most pressing manner for a fistance from this country; urging, that unlefs immediately reinforced, that whole country was in imminent danger of falling a facrifice to the the superior force of the Enemy, an attack from whom they daily expected as the sign of large parties had been difcovered within a few miles of Nashville. We have received inteligence, which

that two days after the express left that, Country, they exceted the attack was made; that the Indians had destroyed 40 families in one day, and had defeated a party of men that had given them battle, of which few ejcaped; that uj wards of 100 Indians were een cutting down corn, in one pla tation.

The executive of this state, by late instructions to the officers of this di-Strict, have directed, as general notice as may be, to be given to the Militia under their command --- That the Time given by law for providing such arms ammunition, and accoutrements, as is therein directed, will expire with the

prejent year.

Every non commission officer and private, is by law directed to fiurnish himfelf with a good clean mujquet. containing an ounce ball, three feet eigth inches long in the barrel, with agood Bayonet and iron ramrod, well fitted thereto, a cartridge box, properly mide, to contain and secure twenty cartridges fitted to his musquet; a good naffack, and canteen; and to have at every muster, one pound of good powder, and four pounds of lead, including twenty blind cartridges; and eath serjeant to have a pair of moulds fit to cast balls, in their respective companies. But the militia of this district, are permitted, in lieu of mujquets, to provide good rifles, with proper accoutrements. The arms to be constantly kept, and ready to furnish whenever called fir; it is juppojed the comm Jioned officers are well equipped, and arready fur fbd with what arms are necessary for their own equipments.

The Printer of the Kentucke gazette, by publishing the foregoing as early as

posible will oblige yours.

LEVI TODD.

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WANTED

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70URNEYMAN Printer, who un-Laerstands the business, in its different branches: Apply to the Printer hereof.

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